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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 1835.

Importation of Cattle.

We would solicit particular attention to the communication of *Ulmus*, published in this number of the Farmer, especially from the wealthy farmers of the *Genesee Country*. It will be seen that he proposes the formation of an association in Western New York, for the purpose of sending a competent person to England to make a selection and bring over some of the best cattle to be procured in that country. The object is an important one, and we trust will receive the attention it merits; and if it does, we can scarcely doubt that either nine or nineteen farmers may be found who will readily come forward to unite with *Ulmus*, to raise a purse of Five or Ten Thousand Dollars to carry the proposed plan into effect. Gentlemen who are disposed to become members of such an association, are requested to communicate their names to the Editor of Genesee Farmer.

On Ashes applied to Indian Corn.

We think the following remarks,—which we take from the letter of a correspondent in the south-eastern part of Pennsylvania,—are of more than ordinary interest. Last season we made some experiments with ashes on Indian corn, which however, proved to be rather a failure; and very probably our friend has pointed out the true cause.

"The effect of wood ashes on corn in this neighborhood, is at variance with what HENRY COLMAN states (at page 215 of the Gen. Farmer) to have occured in his experiments. After diligent inquiry, I have not found a single case in which the *application to the surface after the corn had come up*, that was attended with any increase in the crop. But wherever the ashes were put in the hill on land recently limed, the corn was so much better as to be apparent at some distance; and this difference continued until husking time. The quantity of ashes has been varied from half a gill to two quarts with very nearly the same result.

"I believe the time is nigh at hand when no farmer in this neighborhood who limes his land, will try to raise a crop of corn without applying live wood ashes,—putting it in the hill while planting and *before the grains are covered with earth*. Many have tried it this season, on a few rows by way of experiment; and many of the *ashed* rows now look as if they would produce double the quantity of corn in consequence of the application."

We presume that ashes will be still more necessary on lands that have *not* been limed.

Kenrick's New American Orchardist.

The second edition of this work has recently been issued from the Boston press. It contains, in addition to the matter in the first edition, a chapter on climate, one on landscape gardening, and another on the "usefulness of fruits for food and health," besides other additions, among which are a treatise on mulberry plantations and the silk culture, and an appendix, containing descriptions and modes of culture of the various kinds of useful garden vegetables. To those of our readers, however, who have not seen either edition, it may be proper to state, that nine-tenths of the work is devoted to fruit trees and fruits, including grapes, raspberries, strawberries, and other smaller kinds, and to their propagation and treatment.

The author, besides being a practical nurseryman of high standing in his profession, has enjoyed the benefit which has resulted from the unwearied labors of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and of the individuals composing it, in procuring, and testing the genuineness of many fruits of the most excellent varieties.

The chapter on climate contains a statement of some facts, though perhaps not new, yet which are highly deserving the attention of all cultivators of fruit who obtain varieties from foreign countries, especially those whose climate differs materially from our own. From the following paragraphs it will be seen, that fruit, excellent in one climate, often lose their good qualities when removed to another.

"The finest fruits of the tropics when cultivated in countries remote from the equator, lose their good quality and sweetness. In the climate of England, we are assured from undisputed testimony, that the finest peaches of America prove "*worthless.*" Even those which confessedly, travelers with us, so much admire, with but two exceptions, prove good for nothing in their hostile climate, not coming to their full maturity and excellence, even on the walls to which their cultivation is confined. Fifty American kinds were contained in their garden, at Chiswick, at the time their account was written. The Pavies [or Clingstones] particularly, are there denounced, generally; while in warm climates they are preferred to all others."

"The reverse of this is also true, and many fruits of the north will be found to depreciate, when cultivated in a warmer latitude. And the *White Moscow* or *Astracan*, which by the celebrated M. Christ, is described as a fruit so very extraordinary "*in a suitable situation and climate, which is not under 49° of polar elevation.*" This fruit is pronounced but at mediocrity at Paris, and with us proves an indifferent fruit. And many of the fruits, the natives of England, and of other northern countries, and of high reputation there, have proved but ordinary when brought to our own latitudes, and compared with our own fruits, and those of climates equally favored with us."

This proves the necessity of ascertaining by experiment, the adaptation to this country, of the fine European varieties, before they are extensively propagated here. And as it is not at all improbable that many of the new and excellent varieties which have been recently produced in Europe, may not be suited to our climate, it becomes very important, that the business of propagating new kinds, should receive at least a share of that attention which was so successfully bestowed upon it by Knight and Van Mons.

In a single duodecimo, containing the names of many hundred fruits, the descriptions must necessarily be brief; a large part however are described with neatness and precision; while of many others, the character of their qualities alone, is given. This is done faithfully and impartially. While therefore we recommend this work to every cultivator of fruit, as comprising much useful and practical information respecting the culture, propagation, characters, the treatment of diseases and enemies of fruits, and in short in all the departments of which it treats; we wish to express the hope that a work may be undertaken which shall contain full and accurate descriptions of all the best American varieties; and instead of the colloquial looseness which has too much characterized such descriptions, rigid accuracy, if not scientific precision, may be studiously sought. In preparing descriptions of this kind, much care, labor, and close observation, are absolutely requisite. Fruits of each variety in all their different aspects of growth, in different seasons, must be examined and compared; and even the influence of different climates in producing variations in appearance and flavor, should not be neglected. All this attention is indispensible in avoiding the use of those characteristics which are indefinite and variable, and in seizing on those distinctive points only which are permanent and well marked, and which may enable the amateur or the nurseryman, to determine at once, the genuineness of those varieties which he cultivates.

While we thus award due praise to the main and practical part of this work, we deem it our duty, as the advocates of a sound philosophy, to enter our caveat against one of its leading doctrines: we mean the death of trees by Old Age. This notion appears to owe its origin to their decay in ungenial situations. But as this subject has been frequently discussed in this paper, it might be sufficient for us at present, to say that the ablest phytologists of the age,—Mirbel, De Candolle, Nuttall and Lindley,—deny that trees must die within a determinate period, and consequently reject the doctrine maintained by our author. We will however, go further and respectfully submit to his consideration the following statements; and also apprise him that various other facts, all tending to the same point, have appeared in our preceding volumes.

In the Catalogue of the London Horticultural Society, the Oslin apple stands in the first class, and is recommended for general cultivation. It is also to be had of some of the most intelligent nurserymen of our own country, who entertain no apprehensions that it is soon to die of Old Age; yet the New Edinburgh Encyclopedia says, "The Oslin has been *for time immemorial* cultivated at St. Andrews and Arbroath where there were formerly magnificent establishments for monks, by whom it was probably introduced from France."

The Longueville pear is recommended in the same work with the following remark: "It is very generally spread over the northern part of Britain where aged trees exist in the neighborhood of monasteries. The Longueville of Jedburgh seems to be a variety. The trees at that place are *very old*, and *evidently the remains of orchards or gardens belonging to the rich religious establishments which once flourished there.*"

If we had no stronger evidence however, than the following, it would be sufficient to induce us to reject the doctrine in question. "In Sterlingshire," says Loudon, "there are some large and prolific pear trees nearly two centuries old;" and Governor Stuyvesant's pear tree according to Floy is more than two hundred years old. In our opinion it would indicate sound judgment in a nurseryman, to propagate such trees as are adapted by the peculiarities of their constitutions to the particular climate of his district, without troubling himself to inquire whether the variety is old or not.

On Thorn Hedges.

From the letter of a practical farmer who resides near Philadelphia, we copy the following paragraph. We have the most implicit confidence in his statement respecting the decay of the hedges in that quarter; but the cause of their decline is not mentioned. This cause may be owing to a neglect of judicious pruning. It appears from page 202 of our current volume, that the insect which forms excrescences on the thorn, is entirely destroyed by an annual trimming which the good conditon of the hedge actually requires.

We should like to know the distance at which the plants stand apart in the hedge: these may be too close together. We would also ask if the hedge consisted of a *double* row? and moreover if it stood on a ditch bank? If it did, we should not think it necessary to inquire much further into the causes of its decay. A stunted plant that can barely subsist on its scanty supplies of nourishment in times of drouth, is easily overcome and destroyed when attacked by insects.

We hope our esteemed correspondent will endeavor to enlighten us on these points; and we should be much pleased if our venerable friend of *Wood Lawn*, would give us the results of his experience on hedges. We know of no person more competent to set this matter in a proper light.

"During a recent ride to the city, and my return by another route, I have had opportunities to examine many hedges both of thorns and other shrubs; and in no case have I seen a thorn hedge answering the purpose of a good fence that has stood more than twenty years. There are several good hedges of thorns on the road, but they have not stood longer than from twelve to fifteen years. Several older hedges in different places, are declining and dying. In one instance a whole thorn hedge, perhaps one hundred rods in length, has died. In very many cases, they have entirely ceased from being employed as a fence, and were *enclosed* by a good dead fence of cedar. After many years of observation, I have come to the conclusion that a fence made of good chestnut or cedar, is the best and cheapest for this section of the country. Where stone can be had, it is certainly better and more durable. A dead chestnut fence may be said fairly to outlast *two* thorn hedges, unless the recently planted ones should do better than such as have run their course and died of premature old age. It was my intention some years ago to set a thorn hedge; and I was only prevented by a friend of mine, who desired me to look around, and point out one good one that was becoming old. I paused—and have had the matter under advisement to the present day. I may yet be persuaded to plant a hedge, but I have many scruples which must be first removed."

The Edinburgh Quarterly Journal of Agriculture

Contains an article on he culture of the Dahlia by James Herriot, Esq. of Ramornie; but in our present number, we have only room for

Criterin of a fine double Dahlia,

Copied from J. Mantell's Floriculture.

"The flower should be erect, and stand completely above the foliage; for if the peduncle be short, so that the flower be hid among the leaves, it will not be displayed to advantage.

"*Form, color*, and *size* are considered the essential properties of a fine Dahlia.

"1. *Form.*—All good judges allow that perfection in form consists in the near approach to a hemisphere. The Springfield Rival may be given as an instance of the nearest approximation to a perfect flower. It is however, too flat in the center, and the outward petals are reflected. It is essential that the outline should form a true circle; and consequently the petals should be regularly disposed, rounded, smooth at the edges, or rose leaved, and slightly concave, but not so much so as to let the back of the petals be seen in the front of the flower. Those flowers whose petals are narrow, pointed, notched, or fimbriated, as well as those that are flat or convex, however desirable for the flower border, are objectionable as show flowers; as are also those which when fully blown, exhibit the eye or disk. In some Dahlias, the petals near the center converge, and conceal the disk, which when the florets are fully expanded, becomes exposed. These are therefore pronounced by florists imperfect flowers.

"If the hemispherical form be assumed as the point of perfection in the Dahlia, those flowers would be preferred that rather exceed than fall short of this standard. The Countess of Liverpool has been adduced as an illustration of the former, and Lady Grenville of the latter; and the mean between these two examples constitutes an excellent criterion whereby to judge of perfection in the form of the Dahlia.

"2. *Color.*—As it regards color, much must depend upon taste; but selfs of whatever color they may be, should be bright and distinct. In striped, spotted, tipped, or variegated varieties, the colors should be well defined, and every petal uniformly and distinctly marked. Those that are pounced, blotched, variously or irregularly marked, are inadmissible as show flowers.

"3. *Size.*—When other properties are equal, size will determine the preference; but in judging of a good Dahlia, *form* must have the preeminence; then *color*, and lastly *size;* but in no instance should either *form* or *color*, be sacrificed to *size*. The relative proportions of excellence in these Criteria, have been thus estimated: Form *three*, color *two*, size *one*. Thus a Dahlia possessing the properties of *form* and *color* would be judged superior to one having *color* and *size*, the relative proportions being as five to three. By this standard the comparative merits of this class of show flowers have been estimated by the censors at the Exhibition of the Metropolitan Florist's Society."

"*Education*—A better safeguard for liberty than a standing army. If we retrench the wages of the schoolmaster, we must raise the wages of the recruiting sergeant."—*Edward Everett's Toast.*

From the New-Yorker.

Ornamental Shade Trees.

As the season for planting many kinds of shade trees, particularly the indigenous, is approaching, we have thought that a few brief remarks on shade trees in general, would not be unacceptable to our readers.

A change, greatly for the better, has occurred in the public taste within the last few years. We can remember the time when a *Lombardy Poplar* was considered as indispensible to every house as a chimney; but the "shadowless abomination," as the tree has been aptly termed, is fast passing away, and in a few years more its lofty head will cease to indicate to the weary traveler his approach to the dwelling of man. When worn down with the fatigue of a long day's travel, hungering, and thirsting, and panting for rest, who has not felt his heart leap within him as he beheld the graceful Poplar waving its attenuate form in the light of sunset, and marking indubitably the site of the village Inn? Its day of power and honor has been long, but the end cometh. Others of greater strength, more beautiful foliage, or properties more desirable, though unconnected with its long cherished associations, will usurp its place, and the slender Lombardy will soon be among the forgotten things of earth.

Another favorite of long standing is the unsurpassed and unsurpassable *Weeping-Willow*. It well retain its popularity at least a century longer; indeed we much doubt if it ever lives out its welcome. Nothing more graceful could be substituted.

It is with real pleasure we observe the large number of those who cultivate shade trees, instead of searching, as formerly, for rare and costly exotics, preferring the majestic and beautiful natives of our own forests.

Among the first of these, perhaps, reclaimed from the wildness of nature, was the *Sycamore*. It has been long naturalized, and though it has the fault of not being remarkable for cleanliness—dropping its balls, shedding its bark, and casting its leaves all in a single season—yet in other respects it is well behaved, and if properly attended to never fails to become a valuable domestic companion. The Sycamore, Buttonwood, Plane Tree, or by whatever name it is known in different parts of the Union, is found to flourish best in cool, moist lands, where the soil is loose, deep and fertile. The wood is occasionally employed for fuel, but is inferior to many other kinds for that purpose.

Next comes the *Elm*, also long domesticated. Though it spreads abroad its arms and affords a goodly shadow, it appears to have degenerated by cultivation. It is found, however, in the primitive forests in all its native magnificence, often towering to the height of eighty or a hundred feet, with a trunk four or five feet in diameter and without a limb for fifty or sixty feet from the ground, at which distance it generally divides into two or three primary branches. It is a well known and highly valued tree, and we are happy to find it every day becoming more popular with the public. The public authorities in some other cities have displayed their good sense by planting the Elm along their streets in preference of the graceful but perishable *Ailanthus*.

The *Horse Chestnut* is a favorite of later date, but is rapidly outstripping all competition. And why should it not? What other tree can present more green and glossy foliage, more large and splendid spikes of showy flowers, or a denser shelter from sun and storm? It deservedly takes rank among the choicest of ornamental trees.

The *Liriodendron*, or Tulip Tree, possesses numerous claims to notice and attention independent of its beautiful leaves and flowers, and the majesty of its towering height. Its wood is applied to a great variety of mechanical purposes. It is one of the most magnificent trees of the American Continent, and will, we hope, be soon seen bearing aloft its leafy honors in every village and around every farmer's dwelling in the great State of New York.

In many of the States the *Catalpa* is greatly admired. Its growth is extremely rapid, and though from its Southern origin it is somwhat

tender, yet in a very few years it attains the strength and stature of a tree, its wide-spreading summit affording a grateful retreat from the heat of summer. One of the most striking features of the Catalpa, is its splendid blossoms. They grow in large spikes at the termination of the branches, are white with violet and yellow spots, and are extremely beautiful and showy. As a merely ornamental tree this has but few equals, but is inferior to those we have noticed above as a shade tree.

Many of the trees peculiar to the Southern States, and which cannot be produced in our climate without artificial means, are the most splendid productions of the vegetable world.

Among these we would mention the lofty *Palmetto*, with its pillar-formed trunk, and its solitary crown-like tuft of shining green leaves. The *Magnolia grandiflora* is equally, perhaps more, remarkable for the majesty of its form, the magnificence of its foliage, and the beauty of its flowers. It is an evergreen. Its trunk is straight and covered with smooth gray bark, the summit presenting the regular but gigantic form of a pyramid. Its leaves are oval, six or eight inches long, of a deep green, and very brilliant on the upper surface. The flowers are white, extremely fragrant like our common Magnolia, and from seven to twelve inches broad. Their snowy whiteness, seen amidst the glittering, velvet-like foliage, produces a splendid effect. Its flowers are succeeded by fleshy oval cones, four or five inches long, containing a great number of little cells; when the cones become ripe, the seeds, which look like Dogwood berries, and are of a vivid crimson, drop from the cells, and remain suspended without by a little white thread attached to the bottom of the cell. The appearance of the tree at this time nearly equals that during the season of blossoming.

The *White Beach*, though it grows abundantly in the woods and is easily cultivated, does not seem to have attracted much attention as a shade tree. We confess we are surprised at this, for it is one of the tallest and most majestic of the American forest; is a clean tree, grows large, and gives a thick, strong shade, and moreover its foliage is superb, and its appearance magnificent.

Another very fine forest tree, but unknown, or nearly so in cultivation, is the *White Ash*. Why this tree, so well fitted in every respect for use and ornament, has been so long and generally overlooked, and so many others with none of its claims taken into favor, is not easily accounted for. Its growth is remarkably rapid, the wood is applied to various uses in the mechanic arts, and its foliage is unsurpassed for beauty. Why could not this be substituted for that most useless of trees—the Paper Mulberry, which is the last to put forth its leaves, and the first to cast them off? The Ash grows as rapidly as the Mulberry, attains to great height, and presents a grand and beautiful appearance; while the Paper Mulberry is always dwarfish, is too delicate for our climate, and is destitute of leaves a greater portion of the year than any other tree we are acquainted with. Let the Whith Ash be introduced.

There are but few Evergreens that equal the *Holly* of American forests, and its excellencies are beginning to be found out, as it is now frequently to be met with in yards and gardens. It is a beautiful sight in winter to see the deep green leaves and shining scarlet berries of the Holly, peeping out from a covering of snow. It is easily cultivated, and the wood is highly valuable.

The *Cotton Tree*, a species of poplar, is occasionally seen now in yards and around houses. It is a pretty tree, and affords a good shade, but its plentiful cotton-like down, must remain a standing objection to its extensive adoption.

The various kinds of *Locust* are well known and in great demand, and they richly deserve their popularity. The wood is applied to many useful purposes in the arts, and the foliage and flowers are among the most beautiful. Very few trees surpass the Locust.

Much pleasing variety is produced by an occasional evergreen, and we know none more striking than the *Balm of Gilead*, or Silver Fir. It is very generally known, and every where admired. The common White Pine and Cedar are appropriate, as are also the American and Chinese Arbor Vitæ, but they are inferior to the former in elegance.

Several species of the *Lime Tree* or Bass Wood have within the last few years come into fashion. They are very elegant trees, particularly that known as the American Lime; and though the wood is so tender and light as to be of little service either for fuel or in the arts, the tree must and will be a popular favorite, despite this disadvantage. In favorable situations it sometimes attains the elevation of more than 80 feet with a proportional diameter, and its straight trunk, crowned with an ample and tufted summit, forms a magnificent tree. The leaves are large, heart-shaped, and dark glossy green. The striking peculiarity in the members of this family is the singularity of their mode of flowering. In June a great number of narrow leaves half an inch wide, and five or six inches long, of very thin, light texture and pale pea-green color, make their appearance on the tree. This is the floral leaf, from the center of which grows a long stem divided near its extremity into three or four smaller stems, at the end of which are the flowers, small, nearly inodorous, and of a whitish color. The tree is hardy, and the leaves are thought to possess medicinal virtues.

The *American Aspen*, a species of the poplar, is celebrated for its singular property of trembling. So tremulous are the leaves that the gentlest air suffices to throw them into agitation. It is a fine ornamental tree, growing usually about thirty feet high, and five or six inches in diameter.

The *Chinese Ailanthus*, or Tree of Heaven, as it is sometimes called, is a light and graceful exotic, and is an acknowledged favorite. It is of rapid growth, and has an airy and beautiful appearance; but is not hardy enough for our rigor-climate, as great numbers of them were killed by the frost last winter. Many of our forest trees are much superior in every respect, but this has the merit of coming from abroad.

The *Maple* numbers several fine and noble varieties. What, for instance, can be so beautiful as, during the early spring, while all else is dead, to see the scarlet-flowering maple spread forth its numerous and gaily colored tufts, as if flaunting in the pride of being the first born of spring? The *sugar-maple*, to say nothing of its valuable product, is highly desirable. In appearance it is very beautiful, and the wood is greatly esteemed by mechanics for its density, fineness of grain, susceptibility of being finely polished, and other important qualities. A new species called the *silver maple*, an extremely elegant and graceful tree, is beginning to be cultivated. In our opinion the silver maple is unsurpassed in elegance by any ornamental tree known in the country.

Besides these are the numerous families of the *oaks*, and the *hickories*, the *pines*, the *cherries*, the *apples*, the *pears*, and a hundred others, all fully qualified for domestic usefulness, but which we have neither the time nor the space to notice in detail.

Perhaps one reason why many of the people of this country are so indifferent about the cultivation of trees, is the prevalent idea of its inutility, as well as a want of taste. They point to the strips of woods which skirts almost every farm, and then to the boundless primeval forests of the Far West, and triumphantly ask, "*What need of more trees?*" They reflect not upon the swiftness with which these are passing away before the axe of the Pioneer, nor upon the brief period within which those of their own states will be exhausted. We recollect a case in point. An acquaintance of ours fell heir to a fine estate; the house was delightfully situated on a rising ground two or three hundred yards from the road, and screened from the sun by many large and ancient elms and oaks, which wove their branches into a wide and impervious bower. The avenue leading down to the house was also embellished by numerous trees. It was an earthly paradise, but no sooner did our Vandal get possession of it than he ordered all the trees to be cut down; they spoiled the prospect!—and as for trees, he had enough of them in the woods!

We are happy to perceive that this manly species of cultivation is every where becoming more and more extended. There is something humanizing in it. England, France, and Italy, though they have no forests, yet are every where embellished with trees. The traveler on their roads is not compelled to toil for miles through the broiling sun, tantalized with the grateful shadow of woods in the distance, but none at hand. Mr. Brooks, in his first glimpse of England, noted the difference of that people from us in this respect. But it is time to close this long and dull article, though we have but glanced at a few items of the extensive and important subject. We may refer to it again at some future day. A.

Transporting Cocoons.

As the value of silk depends materially upon the manner in which it is reeled, it will be economy in culturists to sell it on the cocoon, until they can acquire the skill of reeling it well. But as the silk may be nearly ruined in reeling, so the cocoons may be in transporting to market. To avoid this, care must be taken in handling and packing them that they be not dented or flattened, as this will seriously injure them. They may be packed in tight boxes or barrels, and should be pressed together sufficient to prevent their shaking and chafing each other by the motion of the vehicle in which they are conveyed; but not so hard as to alter their form by compression. The cocoons and the boxes or barrels designed for them, should be perfectly dry, otherwise they may contract mold, which would be very injurious. Put up in this manner they may be transported without injury any distance either by land or water. If the journey is long, and made in an open carriage, the boxes, &c. should be covered with a tarpaulin, or oil cloth, that they may not be exposed to rains or dews.

The inquiry is frequently made respecting markets and prices of cocoons. In reply to these inquiries we would merely say, that they are purchased at the Silk Factory, in this city, in any quantity, and that the ordinary price is $3 a bushel. The Agent of the Factory also receives and reels them, without charge, and allows $3 a pound for the silk. This is the best way of disposing of them, both for the seller and the buyer, as the actual value is better ascertained.—*Silk Culturist.*

Importance of Agriculture.

From a late highly praised work on the capital and resources of the British empire, the London Metropolitan makes some extracts for the purpose of proving the immense importance to England of agriculture, and the capital staked in it, compared with that employed in manufactures. According to a table in this work, the gross anual product of Great Britain and Ireland, raised by the combination of capital with all animate and inanimate power, is five hundred and fourteen millions of pounds sterling, nearly half of which is from agriculture. As the table exhibits the relative importance of the several great sources of the immense wealth of Great Britain, and is therefore of general interest, we annex it.

Agriculture,	£246,000,000
Mines and Minerals,	21,400,000
Inland Trade,	48,425,000
Coasting Trade,	3,550,060
Fisheries,	3,400,000
Shipping and Foreign Commerce,	34,398,095
Bankers—Profits of this class,	4,500,000
Foreign Income,	4,500,000
Manufactures,	148,050,000
	£514,823,095

In addititon to poor rates and county rates, which amount to several millions, the agricuturists pay twenty-six millions, or one half of the taxes of the empire. The amount of capital employed in agriculture is set down at about two billions of pounds sterling, or more than one half of the capital of the United Kingdom. According to this estimate the national debt is equal to one fifth of the whole capital of the empire.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Cliff Swallow.

BY D. T.

I cheerfully comply with the request of my friend W. W. B. The Swallow which he has described is the *Hirundo fulva*, nests of which I first saw in the year 1822, a few miles south of Lake Champlain. These birds were then spoken of as new comers; though it will appear from a subjoined extract that some had fixed their residence earlier at Whitehall. Since that time they have greatly increased in the State of New York. No less than three separate establishments occur on the Lake Road between Aurora and East Cayuga; and I hope they will continue to increase and extend their colonies, for they are very useful birds, and well deserving of the protection of the farmer.

This will be evident when we consider that they subsist on insects; and indeed the whole tribe confers on us great benefits of which we commonly take no account. The two paragraphs which immediately follow, written by a friend of mine, and published in 1831, will furnish direct proof on this point.

"A. Leach [who resides eight miles south of the Great Bend of the Susquehanna] thinks he has been amply rewarded for extending his protection against wanton boys; for previously the flies had been very troublesome; but *these insects nearly disappeared from his premises, in door and out, soon after the arrival of these swallows.*

"The colony at Leach's appear to have made some advances towards *domestication*, for my presence scarcely disturbed them, although as I sat on horseback I could nearly reach their nests."

Nuttall in his Ornitholgy remarks, "However curious, it is certain that these birds have but recently discovered the advantage of associating round the habitation of man."

What follows is from the same author: "Its summer residence in the temperate parts of America, is singularly scattered. They appear to have long occupied the regions near the Rocky Mountains, the cliffs of the Missouri, and probably other large western rivers. In 1815 they appeared for the first time at Henderson on the banks of the Ohio, and at New Port in Kentucky. In 1817 they made their appearance at Whitehall near Lake Champlain in the northern part of the State of New York. In these places their increase seems to have kept pace with the time since their arrival, augmenting their nests from a single cluster to several hundreds in the course of four or five years. Vieillott observed one at sea off Nova Scotia; and they have in fact long been commonly known in that province. In 1818 as I learn from J. W. Boot, Esq. they began to build at Crawford's, near the base of the White Mountains of New Hampshire. In the summer of 1830, a few nests were seen by General Dearborn at Winthrop in Maine; he had also heard of one at Gardiner in the same state.

"The hibernal retreat of this species would appear to be in the West Indies, as they were seen in Porto Rico by Vieillott; and one was also observed in St. Domingo by the same author."

D. T.

Greatfield, Cayuga co. 9 mo. 10, 1835.

Notice of some Varieties of Watermelons.

BY T. S. P.

Perhaps Nature has been seldom more bountiful to the lovers of fine fruit than during the present season. If she has in one or two instances denied us some kinds to which we have been accustomed, she has been lavish in the distribution of others, which do not always attain a high degree of perfection.

Among these may be enumerated the watermelon; and as there are a number of varieties of this delicious fruit, I have thought a description of two or three of the best, would not be unacceptable to those who feel an interest in their culture.

The variety most esteemed in Virginia, as far my acquaintance extends, is the *Symme.* I believe it has not been grown here for more than six or seven years; and it takes its name from the person who introduced it. The fruit is oblong, frequently growing with a neck, and weighs from twelve to twenty pounds. The rind is of a pale green, variegated with a number of veins of a deeper shade; and is exceedingly thin and tender. The pulp is red, of a sparkling appearance, melting and highly flavored. This melon is more uniformly good than any I have cultivated. The thinness of the rind prevents its being raised for market; and it is therefore seldom found except in private gardens.

Hill's Kentucky Melon has very much of the external appearance of the preceding. It does not however quite attain to the same size; and is more globular in its form. The flesh is also red, and the *heart* of the melon is fully equal to any thing of the kind I have ever seen. It is decidedly a very superior variety; and, what adds to its value, it comes to the table early in the season, and is withal an abundant bearer.

These two kinds will probably be enough to plant in a private garden. They will yield a succession for a length of time; and by adopting the mode recommended by D. T. in the Genesee Farmer of last year, they may be made to mature their fruit several weeks sooner than if cultivated in the usual manner. The directions of that writer on this subject are alone worth one year's subscription to the Farmer. The melons are not only brought to perfection at an earlier period, but the vines are more prolific, and are not liable to die off suddenly in the vigor of their growth. Those which I have raised in this way, after ripening a fall crop, took a second growth; and are now as luxuriant as ever, with a number of young melons upon them.

While on the subject, the *Apple Seeded* variety deserves a passing notice. It is of inferior size, but it comes early to maturity, and is moreover something of a curiostity. The pulp is firm and rather dry, and the flavor not very fine. Those who like to have the earliest of every thing, will not reject it on account of its quality; but they will be very willing to see it superseded for the remainder of the season by such kinds as I have previously described.

The melon should not be planted two successive years in the same place. T. S. P.

Virginia, 9 mo. 7, 1835.

Improved Short Horns.

BY ULMUS.

By a letter recently received from Mr. Renick, the Ohio Cattle Company's intelligent Agent at Chillicothe, an importation of 8 or 10 of these valuable and beautiful animals are expected to arrive at New York within a few days, in the packet ship Great Britain, from Liverpool. They will be shipped from New York by tow-boats to Albany, where they will take passage on canal boats to Buffalo. From thence they will be shipped by a steam-boat to Cleveland, and thence go on boats down the Ohio Canal to Chillicothe, to which place they are destined. The importation of so valuable a herd of cattle should attract universal attention among our stock farmers, and I hope they will not pass through our state without exciting remark. The enterprise of our worthy bretheren of the charming Scioto Valley is entitled to all praise. When will the farmers of the *vaunted* EMPIRE STATE do as much? Cannot the congregated wealth and enterprise of the whole Genesee Valley do as much as a single neighborhood of the Scioto? Let ten substantial farmers be found who will raise five thousand dollars to make an importation of the best English cattle; or let twenty come forward and raise ten thousand, and send out a competent agent during the coming winter for that purpose, and the value of the neat stock in Western New York may in ten years time be increased TWO MILLIONS of dollars.

The above proposition is made in good earnest, and if such an association of gentlemen can be found to make up either of the proposed numbers, I stand ready at any time to name one of the number, who will meet them at such time and place as may be advisable to arrange the enterprise. The conductors of this paper will no doubt render every facility for carrying the project into effect, by giving publicity to the wishes of any one disposed to engage in it. The importance of this subject is so apparent to my view, that I could name several individual landholders, whose *yearly additional profits* on the sales of their neat stock, to be improved by adopting a superior breed of catttle to those now in use, would be much larger than their proportion of the amount proposed to be expended. Let the project be tried, and I will vouch for its success. ULMUS.

Influence of Light on Plants.

BY W. GAYLORD.

One of the most interesting and beautiful provisions in the mysterious operations of nature, is to be found in the strong affinity of all organized life, particularly vegetable life, for light. With scarcely a single exception, it appears necessary, if not indispensable, to their development, color, and the proper exercise of their reproductive functions. This *fondness* of plants for light—we can call it by no other name, for whatever else we may deny them, no one who has ever observed nature as he ought, will refuse them an organized vitality, irritability, and sensibility to physical causes—is manifected in so many ways as to have frequently forced itself upon the notice of the most inattentive. For instance, when a potatoe has been accidentally left in the cellar at

the opening of spring, who has not admired the manner in which the long pale vines make their way with the certainty of instinct to the nearest light. To accomplish this object they have been known to make several turnings and windings, and when the desired point is gained, how speedily is its nature developed, and its structure so changed, as to reflect permanently the green rays of the light alone. We observed not long since a striking proof of this affinity for light. On the northern margin of a dense wood, the ground for a number of rods was literally covered with a small creeping plant, then in full blossom; and of the thousands of beautiful little white, star shaped flowers that spangled the mass, we could not find one that was not turned towards the cleared land, seeking after light, though in a direction opposite to the sun. The reason why trees in a thick wood grow so much taller than in cleared land, is to be found in this affinity for light. The young plant seeks for it, or perhaps is rather attracted by it, and the vegetative power forces it upward in the only direction in which the object sought can be found. When standing in a clear field, there is no necessity of height for this purpose; light is found in every direction; hence the tree does not rise, but expand. At the distance of a few hundred yards from where I am now writing, the native forest rises like an unbroken wall of verdure. Thirty years since, when the lands were cleared, this wood, which was then left, presented the aspect of immense ranges of tall trunks, the tops green and flourishing, with scarcely a branch or a leaf below. Now, on the sides next to the fields, or rather on the side accessible to light, but few trunks are visible; new branches have shot out, and the leafy covering is so rich and deep, that from the earth to their summit, the the dark green foliage seems piled in the most fantastic and luxuriant masses. There are quite a number of plants so sensible of the rays of light as to follow the sun in its daily course; of these the common sunflower affords a familiar example. There are many others which, on the departure of light, close up their flowers, and remain unopened until morning comes with its light to awaken them. Such plants afford a beautiful illustration of what Linnæus so properly calls the sleep of plants. Of this kind are the daisy and the tulip. There are others which, though apparently pleased with light, as is evinced by their opening at early dawn, are irritated by heat, and during the hottest part of the day, remain with their petals closely folded; of this kind are the woodbine, and some species of cucurbitis. There is but one plant which blossoms exclusively in the dark, the night blooming cereus, and such an exception to a rule of nature only serves to render its universality the more striking, and its cause the more worthy of notice. All these instances—and I have selected these because such are familiar to most—and numberless others that might be adduced, prove that plants, stem, leaf and flower, love the light, and are exquisitely sensible to its presence and influence. The effects of light are not however confined to the vegetable part of the creation, as the following from Professor Jameison's Edinburgh Philosophical Journal of April, will show.

"The most stiking example which we can mention of a subterranean sheet of water on a varying level, is that of the Lake Zirknitz, in Carniola. This lake is about six miles long by three broad. Towards the middle of summer, if the season be dry, its surface rapidly falls, and in a short time is completely dry. The openings by which the waters retire may then be distinctly perceived, sometimes quite vertical and in other places bearing a lateral direction towards the mountains. Immediately after the retreat of the waters, all the extent of surface which they covered is put under cultivation, and in a few months the peasants are mowing hay, or reaping millet, &c. in the very spot where some time before they were fishing for tench and pike. Late in the season, after the rains, the waters return by the same channels which opened a passage for them at the time of their departure. Sometimes a very heavy fall of rain on the mountains with which Zirknitz is surrounded, occasions an overflowing of these subterranean lakes, which advance during many hours, so as to cover with water the land lying over them. Very singular peculiarities have been remarked as belonging to these different openings in the earth; some of them supply nothing but water; others supply both water and fishes; and there is a third class by which ducks are supplied from a subterranean lake. These ducks, at the moment that the water floats them to the surface above ground, swim with perfect facility. *They are completely blind, and almost naked. The faculty of sight, however, is speedily acquired; but it is not till after two or three weeks that their feathers are so grown as to allow them to fly, or furnish an adequate covering.*"

In this case it is shown that while remaining in darkness, the organs of sight are but imperfectly prepared for vision, and that light is necessary for the growth and perfection of feathers; furnishing a curious proof of the analogy which some speculative writers have maintained existed between those coverings of the body, hair and feathers, and plants which so embellish and diversify, under the controlling influence of light, the cuticle of our earth. The manner in which light—whether we consider it as an emanation direct from the sun, or as an undulation of the ethereal matter with which the universe seems to be pervaded—acts upon the vegetable creation, appears as yet to be a mystery; still there is such an action, decided, always operating, and in most cases very powerfully; and this action, with its various modes of operation, furnishes a fruitful subject of investigation to the lover of Nature, and those who are engaged in raising the veil which shrouds the hidden mystery of her inner temple.

W. Gaylord.

To Preserve Celery through the Winter.—Get up the celery on a fine dry day before it is injured by frost, cut off the leaves and roots, and lay it in a dry airy place for a few days; then remove it to a cool cellar, where it will be quite secure from frost, and pack it up with sand, putting layers of celery and of sand alternately. —*Loudon's Gar. Mag.*

Steam-digging Machine.—M. Wronski, a celebrated mathematician at Paris, has, according to the Paris papers, discovered a new system of applying steam to carriages, digging machines, hoes, picks, ploughs, &c.; so superior to any thing hitherto known, that a French company has bought his patent for four millions of francs.—*Le temps.*

Ridging.

The object of ridging, in tillage husbandry, is either 1, to render the soil more warm and friable, by exposing a greater surface to the sun; or, 2, to render it more dry, by increasing the facilities for the surface waters to pass freely off. The climates where ridging is most practiced, are those which are cold and humid; the soils which are most benefitted are stiff clays, or those of a more porous quality, which repose upon a tenacious subsoil, and have a level, or but a gently inclined surface. Where the slope is sufficient to carry off the surplus water, or the subsoil porous enough to give it a free passage below the roots of plants, ridging, in our climate, is rather prejudicial than otherwise; because it causes a waste of land, by multiplying water-furrows, and augments the injuries of a dry season. Ridging and under draining are designed for the same end, viz: to free the roots of cultivated plants from the habitual presence of water, always prejudicial to their health and product. In former times the first of these modes was generally resorted to; but in the improved system of husbandry underdraining has obtained a decided preference. In some of the tenacious soils of Gloucestershire, England, where the surface is level, Marshal tells us, that ridges have existed, time out of mind, so high, that two men standing in adjoining water furrows are unable to see each other across the intervening ridge. In Scotland, on the other hand, at the present day, parallel underdrains are often made, at the distance of 20 or 30 feet, in large tracts of moist or stiff lands, possessing a level surface, and ample remuneration is found for the outlay in the improvement which ensues. Those drains are now principally made with draining tiles, which are laid about two feet from the surface, and in parallel lines of twenty feet are found to preserve in high tillable order the most cold and tenacious soils. We are having some draining tiles made for our use, and shall at a proper opportunity apprize our readers of the expense and advantages of this mode of under-draining.

"Stagnant water," says Loudon, "may be considered to be injurious to all the useful classes of plants, by obstructing perspiration and intro-susception, and thus diseasing their roots and submerged parts. Where the surface soil is properly constituted, and rests on a subsoil moderately porous, both will hold water by capillary attraction, and what is not so retained will sink into the interior strata by its gravity; but where the subsoil is retentive it will resist, or not admit with sufficient rapidity the percolation of water to the strata below, which, accumulating in the surface soil, till its proportion becomes excessive as a component part, not only carries off the extractive matter [the food of plants] but diseases the plants. Hence the origin of surface draining, that is, laying lands in ridges or beds, or intersecting it with small open gutters."

It will be perceived, from the preceding view of the subject, that the propriety or impropriety of ridging will depend upon a variety of circumstances which are liable to vary in every district, and upon almost every farm. No general rule will apply. A practice that might be beneficial in a flat humid district of New York, might be prejudicial in an undulating warm district in Pennsylvania or Virginia. Yet as there are a great many farms that are essentially benefitted by the practice, we will suggest some considerations that may be beneficial, at least to the novice in husbandry.

1. Ridges should be laid with the slope of the field, that the waters may pass off freely: and if hollows or hills intervene, cross drains should be cut, after the field is ridged, from the low places, to carry off the water, in the direction to which the surface inclines.

2. The breadth of the ridge must depend upon circumstances, and may vary from two to thirty feet. The flatter the surface, and the more tenacious the soil, the narrower should the ridges be laid. The manner of forming them of different breadths, and of different inclination of surface, will be found amply described and illustrated in the fifth No. of our present volume. It is well to

to remark, to those who admire and imitate British husbandry, that ridging is not so essential here as in Great Britain —from the circumstance of our climate being warmer and less humid. It is a common practice in Britain to drill turneps, particularly Swedes, upon ridges. Here we think they do best drilled upon a level surface, presupposing, however, that they are to be grown upon soils adapted to their culture, which are light and porous.

3. Head lands are indispensable to good work where a field is to be laid in ridges, and trenches should be made through these, at least upon the lower border of the field, to carry off the water from the middle furrows.—*Cultivator.*

From the Cultivator.

On Seeding.

Of all the practices constituting good husbandry, none are more replete with beneficial effects, and which better repay the outlay than that of seeding. It has become an established practice with good farmers to seed frequently with clover and timothy, a practice that should be adopted by all. It is high time that the practices and opinions of our ancestors—those which derogate from our best interests I mean—should give place to more modern and more rational views. That there has been great advancement in the science of agriculture will be conceded to by all; then why do we cling so strenuously to ancient practices when those of more modern date are infinitely superior.

I rejoice in the improvement that has been already made. Agriculture has become the theme of the day. The most enlightened of our citizens are embarking in its pursuits, which give assurances of its being ultimately established upon a basis concomitant with its merits. Then it behooves us to follow those practices most clearly demonstrated to be beneficial—and believing seeding to be one of these, I proceed briefly to detail its utility.

The practice of seeding is too much neglected by many of our farmers, a practice which, could they be induced to adopt, I am confident in believing would not be relinquished. The natural grasses yield less of quantity and nutriment than either clover or timothy and some others of more recent introduction. Double the quantity of pasture may be obtained from a given piece of ground well seeded, than it would otherwise afford; and for mowing there will be a still greater difference.

Independent of this, its fertilizing properties to the soil must be considered. A good sod preserves the soil from the too great influence of the sun, renders it porous, and consequently pervious to atmospheric nourishment; hence we observe that meadows newly laid down almost invariably bear the greatest burden.

Whereas grounds not seeded, by being too much exposed, soon become of so compact a nature as to render them in a degree impervious to either heat or moisture, without which they cannot be capable of the least productiveness.

Autumn we consider the most proper time for sowing timothy, and the spring for clover. We have generally made it a practice to sow our timothy immediately after the last harrowing in of the wheat, having a person to follow each harrow, which leaves not a particle of ground without seed, and never have perceived the wheat to have been injured in consequence.

The time for sowing clover must depend altogether on the season whether early or backward. We have oftener sown too early than too late, and I am inclined to believe that others have fallen into the same error.

In my opinion, it should not be sown until the ground begins to dry and become settled, when it will be observed there are innumerable small crevices produced by the contraction of the earth, which will receive the seeds, and which the first rains will close, thereby producing immediate vegetation.

Respectfully submitted, by
GEO. WILLETS.

Skaneateles, Ond. co., 8th mo. 17th, 1835.

Bagster's Management of Bees.

The object of Bagster's treatise on the management of bees is, to reduce the management of bees to a few simple general principles. Among these may be included the principle of limiting the increase of numbers to the quantity of food; that is, to the flowers which the given locality affords. This, Mr. Nutt and Mr. Bagster have proved, is to be done by keeping the bees moderately cool, and thus preventing them from swarming. A second principle is, to keep the bees constantly working; and this is effected by the operation of the first principle, and by depriving them of their honey as it is produced. The remaining principle is, to preserve and improve the cultivated variety of bee. This is done by never allowing the larvæ to be reared in old cells. These cells become smaller with age, in consequence of the thickening of their sides, owing to every larvæ hatched in each leaving the membranous covering that had invested it behind it in the cell; and the smaller they are, the smaller will be the bees produced in them.—*Lon. Gar. Mag.*

From the Cultivator.

Earthing Plants.

Our late quotations from Lorrain, against earthing up, or hilling hoed crops, has called forth, it will be seen, the animadversion of a respectable correspondent, in to-day's Cultivator. The benefits sought for are in some measure obtained by earthing plants, that is, the plants are less liable to be incommoded by water, and a greater surface is exposed to the ameliorating influence of the sun and atmosphere; but then it must be confessed, that serious injury is likely to ensue, from cutting and restricting the range of the roots, and the waste of manure, incident to the earthing process, particularly where the plough is employed, as it usually is. We have made this the subject of experiment and observation for some years, and the conclusion we have come to is, that upon our sandy soil, there is neither field nor garden crop, save potatoes, that is benefitted by being earthed up, if the ground has been properly prepared, and the surface is kept clean and open, by the cultivator, harrow or other implement;—and that even the potatoe crop should be only earthed up at the first dressing. Earthing plants, as Lorrain observes, is not imitating nature, whose teachings constitute our best guide. The most plausible reason urged for this practice, except what we have intimated at the commencement of this paragraph, is, that it affords a bed of fine pulverized mold for the roots of plants to range in for their food; but if the ground is well prepared and drained, and the surface kept loose, this labor is seldom necessary. While on the other hand the disadvantage of the practice are manifest. We will illustrate this in the corn crop. When this receives its last dressing, it is usually from 3 to 5 feet in height, and we assume it as a fact, of which we have had occular demonstration, that the roots at this time, unless they have been already shortened by the plough or hoe, are of greater length than the tops;—or in other words, that they occupy the whole ground. Now supposing the hills to be four feet apart, it gives to each hill four superficial feet of soil to thrive upon. If you run a plough twice between the rows, one way, you reduce this four square feet of pasture, at least until the roots can be elongated, to three feet, and if you plough your corn both ways, you reduce it to two, or one half, and this too at a time when the grain stands most in need of an abunandant supply of food. Nor is this all—nature has ordained, and she will in this be obeyed, that plants shall have surface roots, to imbibe the benign influence of the atmosphere, and when those which she provides are buried under a load of earth, she will provide new ones; and every earthing which we give to our corn and potatoes, causes a new growth of surface roots, at the expense of the crop. Besides drouths operate far more prejudicially to hilled crops than they do to those which are not hilled.

The potatoe, according to our understanding, has two sets of roots, which perform entirely different offices for the plant—the proper roots, which take the unelaborated food from the soil—and the stollens, or fruit bearing roots, which receive the elaborated food, and convey it to the tubers. The first are protruded as soon as the seed germinates, the latter not till the plant has made most of its growth. The first strike down obliquely; the latter shoot horizontally, and repose near the surface. The object of earthing is to furnish a bed permeable to the stollens, and which will give readily to the pressure of the expanding tubers. The hill may be formed when the seed is deposited; but as the soil is apt to become compact, it is better to form it later, but before the stollens and tubers have formed; for if the plant is earthed after these have begun to form, a new set of stollens is thrown out near the surface, the tubers upon which seldom attain to full size. Hence a late earthed crop is likely to abound in small potatoes.

Silk Manual.

Sinclair & Moore & Robert Sinclair, Jr., Proprietors of the Farmer and Gardener,

Have now in the press, and will speedily publish, A SILK MANUAL, containing—1. a brief historical view of the silk business—2. directions for sowing the Mulberry plant, transplanting it into hedges, or standard orchards, and the subsequent management thereof—3. the mode of *preserving* and hatching the silk-worm eggs; the manner of rearing and feeding the worms, the mode of airing the laboratories, and the prevention and treatment of their several diseases—4. the manner of constructing a cheap laboratory or cocoonery—5. the process of reeling, dying, and making sowing silk, twist, &c. together with *calculations* of the probable nett produce of given quantities of land set in Mulberry, as tested by actual results, both in this country and Europe, with such appropriate remarks as may suggest themselves to the editor. The whole written, *compiled* and *extracted* from the most approved and standard works, European and American, by the *editor of the Farmer and Gardener.*

It will contain a copious index, and will be published first in pamphlet form, and afterwards faithfully copied into this journal.

Orders for the above work will be received, *post paid*, for any number of copies, by either the editor or proprietors. As the number of copies in pamphlet form will be limited, persons wishing to secure a supply will do well to make early application.

BOOKSELLERS, POSTMASTERS AND STORE KEEPERS at a distance, can have their orders promptly filled.

From the deep and profound interest felt in every direction for the promotion of the Mulberry and silk culture, the publishers thought it due to the business, growing every day, as it is, in importance, and promising ere long to be one of the chief national staple productions, that they should prepare a *cheap and safe manual*, from which every agriculturist, of ordinary intelligence, might gain sufficient information to enter into the business without risk of losing by inexperience or want of knowledge. Thus influenced, they proceeded on in their labors, and are gratified in being able to announce the work as being in the hands of the printers, and cheerfully look to the patriotic husbandman of the country, for whose benefit it was undertaken, for remuneration.—*Baltimore Farmer & Gardener.*

Imported Short Horn Cattle.

We have seldom experienced more lively satisfaction than in spending an hour on Saturday morning last, in viewing a fine lot of *Improved* Short Horn Durham Cattle, which passed through our city for Chilicothe in the Scioto valley. They are imported expressly for the Ohio Company, who with great spirit and liberality last year raised a large sum for the purpose of improving the cattle of the region about them. Last year they imported 19 of the best selected animals to be found in Great Britain, and they were so well pleased with them, that they have this year added

seven to the number. Along with them were a fine young Bull and Heifer belonging to Bishop McIlvain, of Ohio—a present from an English gentleman—and a most superior Cow, belonging to L. F. Allen, Esq. of this city, to add to his already excellent stock of that breed.

We can give no adequate description of these fine cattle, than that they exceed all we ever saw or imagined of the cattle kind. They are all young—none exceeding four years old. A three year old Bull is among them, that weighs over 2000 pounds; and a three year old Heifer, that will weigh 1500 pounds—most beautiful in form, and in excellent condition. Some of these cattle are perfectly white, others red, and others a beautiful roan; the red and white curiously intermingling. They are imported at an expense of trifling amount, when compared with their vast utility in improving the breed of our native state; and it is much to be wished, that an association of our enterprising citizens may do so signal an act of service to their country, as their neighbors of Ohio have performed.—*Buffalo Com. Adv. Sept* 21.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Week ending Saturday, September 19.

The N. Y. Daily Advertiser of Saturday remarks—Advices from France to the 16th, and Liverpool to the 9th ult., have been received. The news is of some political, but of little commercial importance. The cotton market was lower. Ashes and Naval Stores advanced. The city at present crowded with strangers,—so much so that it is difficult to find accommodation. Business of every kind has never been so flourishing—all classes are actively engaged. The sale of goods is beyond all precedent. The city is in a most flourishing state. Money is sufficiently easy—confidence is entire, and the business of the city enjoys the full tide of successful experiment.

ASHES—Our market on Monday was entirely swept of Pearls and the closing price was $8 per cwt. There has been but little done, since prices have evidently fallen back—sales at $7 37 a 7 50. Pots are in brisk demand and have improved considerably, sales having been made at 4 90.

FLOUR—The supplies arriving the past week have been quite small, and the demand, particularly from the east, has been good. Prices have gone up about 12½ cts. all round. Western sells freely at 6,12 for common, and fancy held at 6,25; Ohio at 5,87; Georgetown and Howard at 6,50.

GRAIN—The week has been peculiarly fickle in prices. Rye has declined full ten cents—extensive sales having been made at 94 cents. Oats have risen 15 cents, owing to the sudden scarcity—sales commenced at 54 and went up to 68 cents. Corn has remained pretty steady—about 20,000 bushels have been sold during the week, viz: 10,000 bush. Northern at 100 c; 3000 Ohio white at 85; 2000 do. yellow at 81c. and Southern at 90c. No Southern now here. Only two small cargoes of Wheat, about 2500 bushels, have come in, both North Carolina, which sold at 120a125 cents.

HOPS—The new crop begins to come in steady, but there is no export demand, and prices are not established—a few bales to the Brewers sold at 18c. The crop, it is believed, will be short.

WOOL—There has been a fair demand for this article, but chiefly confined to the low grades. It is expected there will still be wanted a considerable supply of finer qualities before the fall business closes.

MONEY—Exchange keeps down, and there is no demand for specie for Europe. The market, however, continues in rather an unsettled state. The merchants find no inconvenience, and obtain all they want—the offerings at Bank, however, are large, and as usual, persons offer for about double what they want. Stocks remain much the same. Good notes are selling in the street at 7, 8 and 9 per cent per annum.

SPECIE—The export from the 11th to the 18th inst. from this port, was 18,000 dollars only, shipped to Calcutta. No demand whatever for export to Europe. Some call on our Banks for the South and East, merely to settle balances. At the South there has been some large importations from South America.

50,000 White Italian Mulberry TREES,

FOR Sale at the following prices: From 5 to 7 feet high, $25 per 1000, or $3 per 100; from 3 to 5 feet high, $16 per 1000, or $2 per 100. *The price per* 100 *will be charged in all cases when less than* 1000 *are taken.*

Persons wishing to engage in the pleasant and profitable business of raising Silk, have now a good opportunity for supplying themselves with Mulberry Trees, without the tedious delay of raising them from seed.

The Trees are from 3 to 4 years old, and from 3 to 7 feet high, with numerous lateral branches.

They will be fit to take up by the 10th of October, in time to transport them almost any distance before the closing of navigation.

All orders by mail will be promptly attended to, and the trees delivered either at the Erie Canal or Lake Ontario boats, according to order.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Rochester, Sept. 25, 1835. arftf

Valuable Farm for Sale.

FOR sale, that splendid farm formerly known as the "Sheldon Farm," situate on and south of Big Ridge in Greece, four miles west of Rochester, containing 240 acres—the east and north lines bounded by the Erie Canal.—160 acres are under good improvements, the remainder in wood. It is acknowledged to be one of the best *Wheat Farms* in Western New York, and more than one hundred tons of hay were cut this season on it. In fine this place will produce any of the crops generally raised in this section in great perfection. It is divided into ten fields, each field having abundance of water of easy access for stock at all times through the season. The fences, for rail fence, are not surpassed anywhere, being more than five miles, staked and capped. The buildings consist of a Brick Dwelling-house finished throughout, with wood house, well, cistern, &c.—one barn, 50 by 70 feet, capable of containing 4000 bushels of wheat in the straw, with suitable grannary, threshing machine, horse power and shed—and one stock barn, 30 by 40 feet, with a shed 20 by 50 feet, with convenient stabling for 16 head of horses and cattle. All the buildings have been erected within the last four years. On the farm is about 100 young cultivated fruit trees, which have produced some fruit this season.

For productiveness of soil, pleasantness of situation, convenience to market, and healthiness of location, this place is not excelled by any in the country. Price reasonable and title indisputable. Five thousand dollars will be required down—the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For further particulars inquire of the owner residing on the premises. ELIAS BEACH.

Greece, Sept. 5, 1825. arf4w

Election Notice.

Sheriff's Office, Monroe co., }
Rochester, August 12, 1835. }

A GENERAL ELECTION is to be held in the county of Monroe on the second, third and fourth days of November next. at which will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notice from the Secretary of State, of which a copy is annexed.

ELIAS POND, Sherif.

State of New York, }
Secretary's Office. } Albany, August 1, 1835.

Sir—I hereby give you notice, that at the next general election in this state, to be held on the 2d, 3d and 4th days of November next, a Senator is to be chosen in the eighth senate district, in the place of Chauncey J. Fox, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next.

Notice is also given, that at the said election the following proposed amendments to the constitution of this state will be submitted to the people viz.

For restoring the duties on goods sold at auction, and the duties on salt to the general fund.

JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of State.

To the Sherif of the county of Monroe.

N. B. The Inspectors of Election in the several towns in your county wil give notice of the election of Members of Assemblly and for filling any vacancies in county offices which, may exist. aug 15

Grapes and Grape Vines.

IN the spring of 1830,(five years ago) I obtained a rough, stony and uneven piece of ground, about a half of a mile east of the Court House, in Rochester, and commenced the cultivation of the Grape. Now if any person, having taken a seat, and having had a full view of the vines, can say that he has ever, either in Europe or America, seen such an abundant and splendid display of Grapes as he has there beheld, without moving from his footsteps, we should be highly gratified if he would so far favor as to inform us "where or when" he has had the view.

Having entered on (to me) a new business, I consulted the best treatises within my reach, and planted my vineyard accordingly; but the authors of them were not acquainted with the soil and climate of all places, more especially that of the Genesee country, consequently I was led into error and planted my vines too thick, whereby I can now offer vines from one to seven years growth, at a fair price, and those that want vines are respectfully invited to call before they purchase elsewhere. ALEXANDER ELY.

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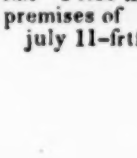
N. B.—When well bred persons enter a garden they neither trample the ground nor handle the fruit, without first saying "by your leave sir," and it would save us much troublo and disagreeable reflections, if those that were not so well bred, would follow the example given them by their betters.

Superior Garden and Agricultural Seeds.



THE subscriber has now on hand a full supply of Garden and Field Seeds, growth of 1835, among which are all the finest Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Brocoli, Radishes, Peas, &c., that are cultivated in England, France and Holland, together with every sort that can be raised to advantage in our own country, and which are grown expressly for *my* use from stock furnished and raised by the most experienced gardeners in this country: in short, every article emanating from my store, warranted *genuine and fresh.*

Also, Skinless Oats; Potatoe Oats, 44 lb. weight to the bushel; Perennial Rye Grass; White Clover; Lucerne or French Clover; Orchard Grass; Herd's Grass; White Mulberry, and Yellow Locust Seeds; Spring Tares or Vetches; genuine Mangel Wurtzel, and Ruta Baga and Field Turnep Seeds, well worth the *attention of Farmers.*

Wholesale dealers supplied on accommodating terms. Price lists, by the pound and bushel, furnished on application, as also catalogues of my whole collection, gratis.

Flower Roots; Bulb Glasses; Greenhouse Plants; the best Books on Gardening, &c. at various prices; Bird Seeds of every sort; Pearl Barley; Oatmeal; Embden Grots for Gruel; Split Peas; White and Brown Mustard Seed; Garden Flower Pots and Garden Tools; Russian Bass Mats.

The Flower Seed department embraces the choicest variety to be found in this country, in which are included choice double Dahlia Seed, Carnation and choice Pinks, German and China Asters, splendid Double Balsoms, with an addition of several new varieties, accompanied with a printed direction for culture and management.

Orders will be punctually attended to and carefully packed and forwarded as directed, but as the collection of distant debts are often troublesome, and sometimes impracticable, it is desired that satisfactory references be made to persons in Albany, when the order is not accompanied with the money.

W. THORBURN, Seedsman,

sept 26 347 N. Market st., opposite Post Office.

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

ON the Ridge Road, south side, three miles west of Sandy Creek, and within two miles of the Erie canal, in the town of Murray, Orleans county, containing 248 acres, upwards of 130 highly cultivated—buildings large and convenient. This is desirable property, being situated on the best road in this state,—the soil varied, and every variety of the very richest quality. The situation, too, is delightful. Price moderate—terms easy. Inquire on the premises of W. B. ILES.

july 11-frtf aug 29

Miscellanies.

THE LLAMA OF PERU.—We are indebted to the attention of a correspondent in Oban for the following account of the interesting attempt now making in that neighborhood to domesticate the llama.

I am not surprised that the llamas here should be exciting attention, for they certainly are objects worthy of notice. This animal does not in any shape resemble the sheep of this country; its height is from four to five feet, with long legs and long neck, in some respects not unlike the camel, a small head without horns, the countenance gentle and expressive of wonder. It is not remarkable for any peculiar habits, except that it delights in ascending to the summits of the hills: its appearance indicates an unfitness for climbing: I observe, however, nature has served it with a hooked claw on each hoof, which enables it in some measure to travel heights with as much security as the goat. Their food and treatment differ in no particular from Mr. Stevenson's cows; they graze, eat hay, chopped straw and potatoes, with them daily, and have formed such an attachment to the cows, that when the latter are brought from the hill for the purpose of milking, the llamas will not remain behind, but accompany them to and from the byre three times a day, a distance of half a mile—the wool is extremely fine, each fleece weighing from five to six pounds. Mr. Stevenson imported the first pair (of the Alpacha breed, for there are several varieties,) about three years ago—he tells me that there were four or five pairs shipped for him, but all died during the voyage except the one, and the following year he received another pair of what he terms the real llama, but a common observer cannot discern any difference. They inhabit the mountains of the Andes, and, when domesticated, are used in that country as beasts of burden, chiefly in carrying ore from the mines of Peru, and they carry about 100 lbs., and if one pound be added more than they can carry with freedom, like the camel, nothing will impel them forward. If there was any chance of rearing them, they would doubtless become a benefit to the country, but I fear the hope of their breeding is very uncertain.—*Field Naturalist.*

AFFECTION AND VAST NUMBER OF FISHES.—But affection is scarcely to be looked for where the offspring is so very numerous as to put all attemps at even recognising them out of the question. How could the fondest mother love 100,000 little ones at once? Yet this number is far exceeded by some of the matrons of the deep. Petit found 300,000 in a single carp; Leuwenhoeck, 9,000,000 in a single cod; Mr. Harmer found, in a sole, 100,000; in a tench, 300,000; in a mackerel, 500,000; and in a flounder, 1,257,000. M. Rousseau disburthened a pike of 160,004, and a sturgeon of 1,567,000; while from one of this latter class, some other person (whose name we do not immediately recollect,) got 119 pounds weight of eggs, which, at the rate of seven to a grain, would give a total amount of 7,653,200 eggs! If all these came to maturity, the world would be, in a short time, nothing but fish; means, however, amply sufficient to keep down this unwelcome superabundance, have been provided. Fish themselves, men, birds, other marine animals, to say nothing of the dispersions produced by storms and currents, the destruction consequent on their being thrown on the beech and left there to dry up, all combine to diminish this excessive supply over demand. Yet, on the other hand (so wonderfully are all the contrivances of nature harmonized and balanced,) one of these apparent modes of destruction becomes an actual means of extending the species. The eggs of the pike, the barbel, and many other fish, says M. Virey, are rendered indigestible by by an acrid oil which they contain, and in consequence of which they are passed in the same condition as they were swallewed, the result of which is, that being taken in by ducks, grebes, or other water fowl, they are thus transported to situations, such as inland lakes, which, otherwise, they could never have attained; and in this way only can we account for the fact, now well ascertained, that several lakes in the Alps, formed by the thawing of the glaciers, are now abundantly stocked with excellent fish.—*Arcana of Science and Art, for* 1835.

HOUSE FLIES.—On April 7, the Secretary of the Entomological Society read a paper by Mr. Spence, detailing a curious mode, adopted in Italy, of excluding the house fly from houses. The plan consisted simply in straining a net, made of white thread, across the aperture of an open window: the meshes of the net were about half an inch in diameter. It had occurred to Mr. Spence, whether it could be the dread of a spider's net which caused the flies to avoid the thread net, but on consideration he had determined otherwise; and he was totally at a loss how to account for so singular a circumstance.—*Arcana of Science.*

TO DESTROY BRIERS.—We are assured by a respectable and intelligent farmer, that from the repeated experiments of himself and his neighbors, he is able to state with confidence that briers, both the blackberry and dewberry, will be effectually destroyed by cutting them down or ploughing them up when they are in full bloom, which is ordinarily in the month of May.—*Tennessee Farmer.*

MEDITATION.—It is by meditation that we fix in memory whatever we learn, and from our own judgment of the truth or falsehood, the strength or weakness, of what others speak or write. It is meditation, or study, that draws out long chains of argument, and searches and finds deep and difficult truths, which before lay concealed in darkness.—*Dr. Watts.*

TRUTH.—Truth will ever be unpalatable to those who are determined not to relinquish error, but can never give offence to the honest and well meaning; for the plain dealing remonstrances of a friend differ as widely from the rancor of an enemy, as the friendly probe of a physician from the dagger of an assassin.—*E. W. Montague.*

WHO IS A GENTLEMAN?—"Whoever is open, generous and true; whoever is of human and affable demeanor; whoever is honorable in himself, and candid in his judgment of others, and requires no law but his word to make and fulfil an engagement; such a man is a gentleman, and such a man may be found among the tillers of the earth."

A MODE OF DESTROYING ANTS.—A writer by the name of Roughly, says: "Poisoning with arsenic is the most expedient mode of getting rid of ants, as the living will feed on the dead, so that the whole nest, (by devouring one another) are thus killed."

LACONICS.—Grief, after all, is like smoking in a damp country—what was at first necessity becomes afterwards an indulgence.

An apt quotation is like a lamp which flings its light over the whole sentence.

The history of most lives may be briefly comprehended under three heads—our follies, our faults, and our misfortunes.

Nothing circulates so rapidly as a secret.

There is nothing so easy as to be wise for others; a species of prodigality, by the by—for such wisdom is wholly wasted.

Marriage is like money—seem to want it, and you never get it.

Alas, for the vanity of human enjoyment! we grow weary of even our own perfection.

Attention is always pleasant in acquaintances till we tire of them.

The ridiculous is memory's most adhesive plaster.

The Janus of Love's year may have two faces, but they look on each other.

In the moral as in the physical world, the violent is never the lasting—the tree forced into the unnatural luxuriance of blossoms bears them and dies.

Always be as witty as you can with your parting bow—your last speech is the one remembered.

How youth makes its wishes hopes, and its hopes certainties!

The course of life is like the child's game—'here we go round by the rule of contrary'—and youth, above all others, is the season of united opposites, with all its freshness and buoyancy.

Nothing appears to me so absurd as placing our happiness in the opinion others entertain of our enjoyments, not in our own sense of them. The fear of being thought vulgar, is the moral hydrophobia of the day; our weaknesses cost us a thousand times more regret and shame than our faults.

Plum and Peach Stones Wanted,

FOR which a liberal price will be paid at the Rochester Seed Store.

sep 5-a6tf4t REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

The Complete Farmer & Rural ECONOMIST,

BY Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer, second edition, revised, improved, and enlarged, just published and for sale at the Rochester Seed Store.

This work is got up in superior style, published on fine paper with new stereotyped impression, and is decidedly the neatest thing of the kind yet published in this country. Booksellers and others supplied by the dozen at the trade price.

aug 8 REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Fisher on the Vine.

OBSERVATIONS on the Culture of the European Vine, to which is added a Manual of the Swiss Vignerons and the art of Wine making, translated from the French—Price 75 cents. For sale by

june 20 HOYT & PORTER.

The Silk Culturist, & Farmer's MANUAL.

"THE object of this publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree in all its varieties, the rearing of Silk Worms, the production of Cocoons, and the reeling of silk in the most approved method."

It will also contain interesting matter on Agricultural subjects generally.

Published monthly at Hartford, Conn., by the Hartford County Silk Society, at 50 cents per year, in advance. Subscriptions received at the Rochester Seed Store, by

july 25 REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Mulberry Seed.

JUST received at the Rochester Seed Store, a quantity of new *White Italian Mulberry Seed*, gathered within the last three weeks.

As this is a good season of the year for sowing the seed, persons desirous of commencing the silk business, or increasing their present stock, will do well to obtain some of this seed, which we know is perfectly new. REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Rochester, July 25, 1835.

Journal of a Visit

TO the principal Vineyards of Spain and France, giving a minute account of the different methods pursued in the cultivation of the Vine and the manufacture of Wine—by James Busby, Esq.—Price 50 cents. For sale by HOYT & PORTER.

Monroe Horticultural Garden & NURSERY.

THE subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c. &c.

ALSO—A few hundred of the Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry, the White Italian Mulberry by the hunbred or thousand, Grape Vines of both native and foreign varieties, mosty of large size, for sale by the single vine, hundred or thousand, at reduced prices. The subscriber has a large collection of Green-House Plants of choice and select varieties, and in good condition.

☞ Orders for *Mr.* Rowe's Nursery received by the Publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to those who wish them, gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer. ASA ROWE.

Greece, *Monroe* co. N. Y. Sept. 13, 1834.